

April 11, 2024

The Honorable Robert Aderholt
Chair
House Appropriations Committee
Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations
Subcommittee
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
Ranking Member
House Appropriations Committee
Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations
Subcommittee
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Tammy Baldwin
Chair
Senate Appropriations Committee
Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations
Subcommittee
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Shelley Moore Capito
Ranking Member
Senate Appropriations Committee
Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations
Subcommittee
Washington, DC 20510

**Support the Health and Safety of Workers Nationwide with Recommended FY 2025
Funding of OSHA at \$738.7 Million and NIOSH at \$375.3 Million**

Dear Chairs Aderholt and Baldwin and Ranking Members DeLauro and Capito:

As we still realize the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, we know the vital role of occupational safety and health to the well-being of our nation's workers and economy. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) are foundational to supporting workplaces with quality data and information to achieve their shared missions to protect worker safety and health.

As you craft the FY 2025 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, we urge you to support funding for OSHA at a minimum of \$738.7 million. We also ask that you support funding for NIOSH, including its Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (AgFF) sector program, Education and Research Centers (ERCs), Training Project Grants (TPCs), the Total Worker Health (TWH) program, the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) and other occupational safety and health research, at a minimum of \$375.3 million. This funding level includes \$30 million for AgFF, \$33 million for the ERCs, and \$12.8 million for TWH. This regular funding is critical for OSHA and NIOSH to make strategic decisions that will protect workers and their communities while making efficient use of limited taxpayer dollars.

On a typical day, over 12,400 U.S. workers sustain injuries on the job that are serious enough to require medical consultation; 13 workers die from an unintentional injury suffered at work.¹ These tragedies cost an estimated \$3.3 billion per week.² These facts are all the more reason these important agencies require appropriate funding.

OSHA ensures safe conditions for America's workers by setting and enforcing standards and providing training, outreach, education, and assistance to employers. OSHA regulations address issues such as the use of personal protective equipment, permissible exposure limits to hazardous materials, and industry-specific safety procedures. One of the most recognized OSHA cooperative programs, the Voluntary Protection Program, identifies employers who successfully implement effective safety and health management systems and maintain injury and illness rates below the national average for their industries. The On-Site Consultation Program offers free and confidential advice to small and medium-sized businesses.

¹ <https://injuryfacts.nsc.org>

² Ibid.

NIOSH is the primary federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related illness and injury. NIOSH provides national leadership in the field by gathering information, conducting scientific research, and translating knowledge into products and services to support workplace safety.

NIOSH funding supports many important programs, including AgFF, ERCs, and TWH. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry preventable fatality rate is five times that of the all-industry average.³ In 2021-22, over 32,300 workers in this sector were injured seriously enough to require days away from work. In addition, in 2022 417 workers died.⁴ Furthermore, due to its decentralized nature and diverse structure, the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector lags other industries in reducing the toll of work-related injuries and illnesses.

Directed by Congress, NIOSH established Centers for Agricultural Disease and Injury Research, Education, and Prevention in 1990 in response to evidence that agricultural workers were suffering higher rates of injury and illness than other U.S. workers. Today, the initiative includes ten regional centers and one national center to address children's farm safety.⁵ These centers have conducted research leading to evidence-based standards that save lives. It is the only substantive federal effort to ensure safe working conditions for workers in one of our nation's most vital production sectors.

With an aging occupational safety and health workforce, the NIOSH Education and Research Centers are essential for training the next generation of professionals. The ERCs establish academic, labor, and industry research partnerships to achieve these goals. Currently, the 18 ERCs⁶ are responsible for supplying many of the country's occupational safety and health graduates who will go on to professional roles. NIOSH also supports education and research in occupational health through academic degree programs and research opportunities.

In order to ensure the health and safety of our nation's workers, we respectfully request that you provide FY 2025 funding for OSHA at a minimum of \$738.7 million and NIOSH at a minimum of \$375.3 million. Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

American Association of Occupational Health Nurses
American Board for Occupational Nurses, Inc.
American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
AIHA
American Society of Safety Professionals
Board of Certified Safety Professionals
Human Factors and Ergonomics Society
Institute of Hazardous Materials Management
International Safety Equipment Association
National Environmental Health Association
National Safety Council
Safe States Alliance
Society for Advancement of Injury and Violence Research

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ For a list of the current centers, see: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/oep/agctrhom.html>

⁶ For a list of the current ERCs, see: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/oep/ercportfolio.html>